

An MDL study using Automated Solid Phase Extraction of Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (AB 8270 SIM) in Water



Introduction

EPA Method 8270 is used to determine the concentration of semi-volatile organic compounds in extracts prepared from solid waste matrices such as soils, air sampling media and water samples. Extractions from water samples can be particularly difficult and time consuming due to the problematic analytes that need to be extracted, concentrated and analyzed. As well as the large quantities of solvent the manual sample process requires. Laboratories are required to report analytes at lower reporting limits than previously required, often needing to employ SIM scan variations of the method.

Given the recovery variability of 8270 compounds and the time it takes to conduct manual extractions, complete automation of the sample prep process is complicated. The following application outlines the entire automation of a modified 8270 extraction, delivering a complete, turnkey MDL study demonstrating both precision and accuracy for mixed classes of low-level analytes.

Instrumentation and Consumables

- FMS, Inc. TurboTrace® SPE system
- FMS, Inc. SuperVap® Concentrator system
- FMS, Direct-to-Vial concentrator tubes
- Thermo Certified GC/MS auto sampler vials
- Waters 1 gram Oasis HLB® Cartridge
- Restek 2 gram Sodium sulfate Cartridge
- Thermo Trace GC w/DSQ MS and AS3000Autosampler

Reagents

- Fisher Optima* Methanol
- Fisher Optima* Methylene Chloride
- Fisher HPLC Water
- Fisher Conc. Sulfuric Acid
- 8270 Standards

Procedure: Sample Prep

Five, one liter samples are measured out in glass sample collection bottles

Each sample is spiked with relevant Standards

The sample PH adjusted to <2 with 6 N HCl

10 mL Methanol added to each sample bottle

TurboTrace SPE system

1. HLB Cartridges are conditioned with 10 mL of Methanol
2. HLB Cartridges are conditioned with 10 mL of DI H₂O
3. Samples are loaded across the HLB Cartridges via vacuum (~75mL/min)
4. Sample bottles are auto rinsed with DI water and the rinse loaded onto the HLB
5. The cartridges are dried with Nitrogen for 2 minutes
6. The HLB cartridges are eluted with 10 mLs of methylene chloride
7. The HLB cartridges are eluted with 10 mLs of methylene chloride
8. Cartridges are purged with N₂
9. Total time: 61.5 minutes

SuperVap Concentrator system

1. Pre-heat temp: 45 °C
2. Pre-heat time: 20 minutes
3. Heat in Sensor mode: 45 °C
4. Nitrogen Pressure: 10 PSI
5. End point: 1mL



Results

Table 1: MDL data compiled over seven replicates.

Compound	Amount Spiked	Amount							STD Dev	MDL
		SPE #1	SPE #2	SPE #3	SPE #4	SPE #5	SPE #6	SPE #7		
Anthracene	0.05	0.0467	0.0510	0.0510	0.0500	0.0499	0.0515	0.0500	0.050	0.0016
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2	1.7920	1.9400	2.4600	1.8760	2.1200	1.9180	1.9040	2.001	0.2252
dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	0.05	0.0401	0.0407	0.0438	0.0355	0.0394	0.0404	0.0407	0.040	0.0025
Chloropyrifos	0.125	0.1450	0.1500	0.1638	0.1363	0.1638	0.1488	0.1475	0.151	0.0100
Pyrene	0.05	0.0575	0.0580	0.0580	0.0555	0.0565	0.0565	0.0585	0.057	0.0011
Dichlorobenil	0.125	0.0964	0.0986	0.0998	0.0961	0.0960	0.0976	0.1013	0.098	0.0020
Dimethylphthalate	2	1.0760	0.9840	0.9300	0.8640	0.9580	0.9760	1.0200	0.973	0.0670
Di-n-butylphthalate	2	1.9360	1.8960	2.0200	1.9420	1.9500	1.9200	2.0000	1.952	0.0437
benzo[a]anthracene	0.05	0.0449	0.0471	0.0515	0.0463	0.0479	0.0464	0.0447	0.047	0.0023
Chrysene	0.05	0.0415	0.0428	0.0458	0.0419	0.0425	0.0434	0.0424	0.043	0.0014
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.05	0.0386	0.0398	0.0420	0.0357	0.0396	0.0396	0.0395	0.039	0.0019
Phenanthrene	0.05	0.0560	0.0545	0.0540	0.0500	0.0525	0.0550	0.0560	0.054	0.0021
benzo[b]fluoranthene	0.05	0.0469	0.0489	0.0525	0.0446	0.0462	0.0446	0.0471	0.047	0.0028
2-methylnaphthalene	0.05	0.0476	0.0465	0.0425	0.0465	0.0424	0.0461	0.0474	0.046	0.0022
benzo[a]pyrene	0.05	0.0434	0.0459	0.0500	0.0422	0.0429	0.0432	0.0442	0.045	0.0027
Acenaphthylene	0.05	0.0378	0.0359	0.0317	0.0353	0.0355	0.0379	0.0407	0.036	0.0028
Malathion	0.125	0.1288	0.1500	0.1650	0.1425	0.1600	0.1500	0.1450	0.149	0.0119
Di-n-octylphthalate	2	1.6420	1.8580	2.3200	1.7600	1.9840	1.8860	1.8360	1.898	0.2143
Acenaphthene	0.05	0.0431	0.0376	0.0349	0.0369	0.0390	0.0405	0.0468	0.040	0.0040
Fluorene	0.05	0.0410	0.0384	0.0339	0.0369	0.0375	0.0392	0.0415	0.038	0.0026
benzo[k]fluoranthene	0.05	0.0458	0.0479	0.0570	0.0447	0.0475	0.0483	0.0458	0.048	0.0041
Diazanon	0.05	0.0555	0.0530	0.0565	0.0575	0.0615	0.0560	0.0595	0.057	0.0028
Fluoranthene	0.05	0.0595	0.0585	0.0585	0.0545	0.0585	0.0565	0.0590	0.058	0.0017
Butylbenzylphthalate	2	1.8800	2.0800	2.4600	2.0200	2.0800	2.0600	1.9660	2.078	0.1832
Diethylphthalate	0.05	1.8340	1.5380	1.4020	1.4920	1.5720	1.5860	1.8800	1.615	0.1767
Naphthalene	0.05	0.0430	0.0424	0.0408	0.0411	0.0400	0.0416	0.0455	0.042	0.0018
benzo[g,h,i]perylene	0.05	0.0363	0.0355	0.0387	0.0334	0.0375	0.0364	0.0372	0.036	0.0017
Prometon	0.125	0.1375	0.1198	0.1133	0.0984	0.1288	0.1209	0.1350	0.122	0.0135



Conclusions

The results in Table 1 show the recoveries of all seven MDL replicates extracted on the FMS TurboTrace SPE/ SuperVap Direct-to-Vial Concentration system. The results demonstrate the ability of the FMS Total Sample Prep approach to deliver precise, consistent recoveries at ultra low level concentrations and with extreme precision. The combination of high recoveries and low standard deviations deliver a low-level MDL that is easy to achieve.

The FMS TurboTrace SPE and SuperVap Direct-to-Vial system totally automated turnkey solution is an ideal choice for automating a wide range of compound classes. The system is capable of extracting 5-30 samples in one program, allowing the system to grow with your laboratories throughput. Laboratories now have the ability to rapidly extract and concentrate directly to a vial, entire analytical batches using a turnkey system at the click of a mouse.



TurboTrace System and SuperVap Concentrator

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